

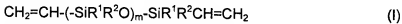
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1-13. (cancelled)

14. (currently amended) A method for impression-taking in immediate loading technique in a patient's mouth that contains an open wound, comprising the steps of:

i) providing a radiopaque and aseptic material comprising a first component A and a second component B; said components A and B are chosen among diorganopolysiloxane polymers having the following formula (I):



where R¹ and R² are ~~a substituted or an~~ un-substituted monovalent hydrocarbon radical; the integer m is such that the viscosity of the polymer at ~~23 degree C,~~ 23°C is comprised from 50 cP to 1,000,000 cP, wherein said material further comprises an insoluble radio-opacifying filler,

ii) applying said material to a site in the patient's mouth and forming an impression of said mouth with said material,

iii) removing said impression containing material from said mouth.

15. (previously presented) The method according to claim 14, in which the insoluble radio-opacifying filler is selected from the group consisting of:

finely divided metals: zinc, tungsten, silver, ytterbium, yttrium, gadolinium, zirconium, strontium, tantalum, niobium, molybdenum and lanthanum;

finely divided alloys of the aforesaid metals: zinc, tungsten, silver, ytterbium, yttrium, gadolinium, zirconium, strontium, tantalum, niobium, molybdenum and lanthanum;

finely divided oxides of the aforesaid metals: zinc, tungsten, silver, ytterbium, yttrium, gadolinium, zirconium, strontium, tantalum, niobium, molybdenum and lanthanum; yttrium oxide, bismuth oxide, ytterbium oxide, tungsten oxide, niobium oxide, tantalum oxide, molybdenum oxide, zirconium oxide;

finely divided sulfates of the aforesaid metals: zinc, tungsten, silver, ytterbium, yttrium, gadolinium, zirconium, strontium, tantalum, niobium, molybdenum and lanthanum; barium sulfate and strontium sulfate;

finely divided carbonates of the aforesaid metals: zinc, tungsten, silver, ytterbium, yttrium, gadolinium, zirconium, strontium, tantalum, niobium, molybdenum and lanthanum, bismuth oxycarbonate, strontium carbonate;

and other compounds selected from the group consisting of bismuth oxychloride, calcium tungstate, tungsten carbide, wolfram carbide, molybdenum carbide, niobium carbide, tantalum carbide and zirconium carbide.

16. (currently amended) The method according to claim 14, in which the groups R¹ and R² are selected from the group consisting of: methyl, ethyl, phenyl ~~[[.]]~~ and vinyl ~~and 3,3,3-~~trifluoropropyl radical.

17. (previously presented) The method according to claim 16, in which the groups R¹ and R² are methyl.

18. (previously presented) The method according to claim 14, in which integer m is such that the viscosity of the polymer at 23°C is comprised from 200 to 100,000 cP.

19. (previously presented) The method according to claim 14, in which said material further comprises silicone oils as plasticizers.

20. (previously presented) The method according to claim 14, in which component A further comprises a hydrosilylation catalyst.

21. (previously presented) The method according to claim 14, in which component B further comprises a reticulating agent.

22. (previously presented) The method according to claim 14, in which said material further comprises a filler chosen among: extending fillers with filling, sliding and appearance properties and reinforcing fillers with reinforcing function.

23. (previously presented) The method according to claim 22, in which extending fillers are chosen among: calcium carbonate, infusorial earth, iron oxide, aluminum silicates and alumina having a BET surface below 50 m²/g.

24. (previously presented) The method according to claim 22, in which reinforcing fillers are chosen between: fumed silica and precipitated silica.